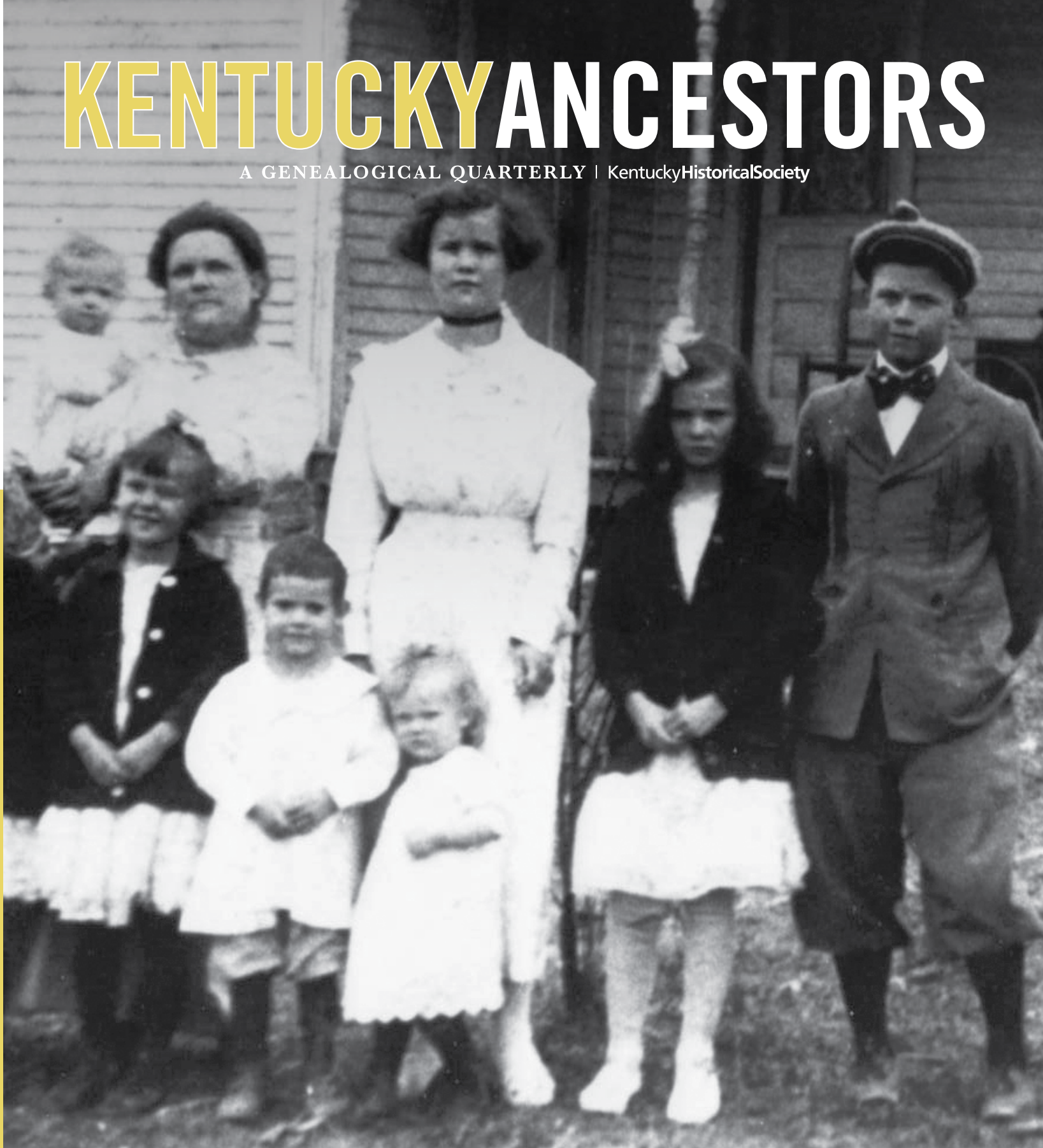


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Volume 44, No. 4
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Parallels of a Confederate and a Union Soldier:
James Wesley Gray, the Blue, and Wesley T. Watts, the Gray
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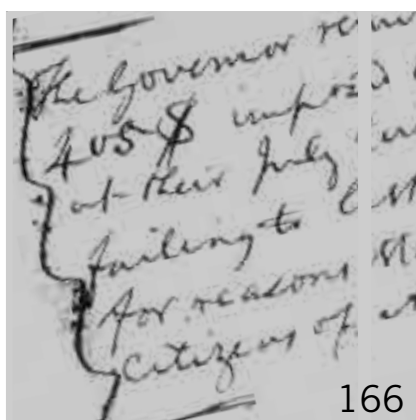
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on the cover

Effie Gray Watts holding baby Wesley, Thelma Glynn, Blanche, Rupert, Enid, Wilbur, and Lillian in Anderson County, Kentucky. (Courtesy Phyllis Jewell)

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RELATIONALLY SPEAKING

“ . . . so all Kentuckians may discover
their roots in time and place.”

—Dr. Thomas D. Clark

Kentucky Ancestors has been one of the Kentucky Historical Society’s primary historical publications since 1965.¹ In the first issue that went out to all KHS members, the editor, Anne Walker Fitzgerald, wrote on the final page, “This completes the first issue of KENTUCKY ANCESTORS. Its reception by you will determine if there will be another issue.” Prior to that, each issue of the *Register* had included a significant amount of Kentucky genealogy material. The interest in family history and genealogy among Kentuckians had become so popular that it was hoped a separate publication could meet the needs of those KHS members who wanted to read about Kentucky families and pursue the histories of their ancestors, too.

The response to the initial issue was very positive and *Kentucky Ancestors* continued to be published, experiencing a series of outward appearance changes through the years. Its contents have included a variety of Kentucky genealogy materials: family histories, primary documents, listings of vital statistics (births, marriages, and deaths), and mention of many new genealogical publications that were useful to Kentucky family-history researchers.

As the current editor, I know those who preceded me were very appreciative of all the people—some here in Kentucky and some living in other states—who spent countless hours researching the records and then writing their family histories to share them with *Kentucky Ancestors* readers. Please consider taking the time to share your Kentucky family history with the rest of us. Our writer’s guidelines are included in each issue.

I really appreciate those of you who have made positive comments about articles and features you have found especially enjoyable and informative. Knowing what you like and what you look forward to reading in future issues helps me in the editorial office.

Please make your own family history a part of *Kentucky Ancestors* in a future issue.

ENDNOTES

¹ Since 1903, KHS has published the state scholarly journal, *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*. Our newest publication, *The Chronicle*, also appears quarterly.



Don Rightmyer
Editor, *Kentucky Ancestors*
Kentucky Historical Society

The Tragic Death of Len Henry

By Sarah and Bruce Henry

On 21 March 1929, the *Larue County Herald* ran an obituary detailing the death of William Leonard (also known as W. L. or Len) Henry of Buffalo, Larue County, Kentucky.¹ The obituary was written in the style of a news article and was placed in the middle of the front page, clearly indicating that the seventy-three-year-old's death stunned the small rural community at that time.

According to the article and family lore, on 15 March 1929, Len had gone to watch a crew working on telephone lines along the Jackson Highway near his farm outside Buffalo, Kentucky. Len's hearing loss as well as the place where he was standing in a bend of the road made him unaware of an approaching car. When he finally did notice the approaching Model T, he confusedly twisted himself about, but was unable to safely get out of the way. The car struck Len and he was thrown to the ground. The physical damage he suffered was severe for "his skull was crushed and internal injuries sustained." He died later that night after being carried home.²

The newspaper article mentions a curious point about the people in the car that collided with Len. The Model T was being driven by a chauffeur for the owner, Mrs. J. U. Philips. Apparently Mrs. Philips became hysterical after the accident and was so distraught over what had happened that she "rendered every possible assistance remaining until after the death and the funeral."³ The article mentions that they were not from the immediate area.

Len Leonard was born in January 1856 in

Hart County, Kentucky, the son of James F. Henry (1825-1887) of Hart County, Kentucky, and Mary J. Goff Henry (1834-ca. 1870) of Green County, Kentucky.⁴ He was the great-great-grandson of Francis Henry (ca. 1747-1810), the patriarch of a sizable Henry family from Pittsylvania County, Virginia.⁵ Francis was believed to be a Scottish immigrant who joined the Continental Army in the American Revolution and was present at Valley Forge.⁶ His son, Robert Henry (1776-1854), moved the family to Kentucky about 1807 and settled in Green County as a blacksmith.⁷ Robert's son, William Henry (ca. 1801-1882), in turn, moved the Henrys to Hart County, Kentucky in 1834.⁸ William's son was James F. Henry, Len's father, who moved the family to Larue County, Kentucky, in 1879 after a second marriage to Mary Narcissa Beauchamp (1845-1925).⁹ Besides Len, James had two other children: Mary Elizabeth Henry Vaughn (1858-1936) and John E. Henry (1868 - ?).¹⁰ There is also evidence that Len had an adopted sister named Florence M. Henry, although little is known about her.¹¹

Len married his neighbor and step-cousin, Sarah Margaret "Maggie" Beauchamp, of Larue County, Kentucky in 1886.¹² They had three children: Homer James (1888-1908), Harvey Beauchamp (1895-1960), and Andrew Claud (1900-1962).¹³ They made their home on a farm near Buffalo, Kentucky, located on present-day Kentucky highway 1192.¹⁴ Len farmed there all his married life, raising



Len and Maggie Henry, early 1900s. (Authors' collection)



Len and Maggie's grave, South Fork Baptist Cemetery, Hodgenville, Ky. (Authors' collection)

tobacco and livestock.¹⁵ He appears to have been an educated and a well-thought-of individual of comfortable means. The article in the *Larue County Herald* remembered him as having “long been regarded as one of its most respectable and substantial citizens.”¹⁶ He was buried in the South Fork Baptist Cemetery, located on present-day Airline Road in Hodgenville, Kentucky, alongside his first son, Homer, a local teacher, who died tragically at age twenty from tuberculosis in 1908.¹⁷

Clearly, Len's death was a significant event to the community and four years later, the accident was still fresh in their minds. In 1933, Maggie died from a gangrenous injury sustained after a fall at home.¹⁸ In her obituary, she was described as the “widow of the late Len Henry, who was killed when struck by an automobile on the highway in front of his home.”¹⁹ Maggie was buried next to Len and a dual tombstone now marks their graves.

From the perspective of the twenty-first century, Len can be seen as a person who linked pre-Civil War America with the modern technological world. The sad irony is that this technology, in the form of the automobile, was responsible for his death.

Direct Family Tree of William Leonard (W. L. or Len) Henry

Francis Henry (ca. 1747-1810)
Mary Leprad/Laprade (dates unknown)



Robert T. Henry (1776-1854)
Peggy Dyer (dates unknown)



William Henry (1801-1882)
Nancy Ward (1794-1870)



James F. Henry (1825-1887)
Mary J. Goff (1834-ca. 1870),
Mary Narcissa Beauchamp (1845-1925)



William Leonard (W. L. or Len) Henry (1856-1929)
Sarah Margaret (Maggie) Beauchamp (1864-1933)



Andrew Claud Henry (1900-1962)
Marie McCubbins (1902-1981)



Forrest Glen Henry (1926-)
Dolores Magers (1928-)



Richard Bruce Henry (1951-)
Elizabeth (Liz) Spillman (1954-)



Sarah Elizabeth Henry (1983-)

The authors, Sarah and Bruce Henry, are a daughter and father that have been working on this family genealogy for twelve years. They are the direct descendents of Len and Maggie's third son, Andrew. They both live in Louisville, Kentucky, and welcome any questions, comments, and information from interested readers. They can be reached at bhenry51@bellsouth.net and sarandipity4483@yahoo.com. Sarah Henry is a docent at the Old State Capitol and also helps with Kentucky Historical Society special events.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ "Len Henry Killed By Auto," *Larue County Herald*, 21 March 1929, 1.
- ² Ibid.
- ³ Ibid.
- ⁴ 1900 U.S. Census of Larue County, Ky. (microfiche); transcription of 1860 U.S. Census of Hart County, Ky., 110; transcription of 1870 U.S. Census of Hart County, Ky., 177; Eunice M. Wright, *Obituaries of Interest to Green and Surrounding Counties*; transcription of 1850 U.S. Census of Green County, Ky., 132.
- ⁵ Letter from Larry L. Hill to Barbara D. Simmons, dated 30 September 1979; December Court 1810, Court Record Book #14, Pittsylvania County Clerk, Chatham, Va., 14.
- ⁶ Fourteenth Virginia Regiment Muster Rolls, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.
- ⁷ Transcription of 1850 U.S. Census of Hart County, Ky., 39; Hart County Deaths, 36; Green County Tax Records (microfiche); Barbara Wright, *Green County, Kentucky Circuit Court Records*, vol. 16 (Utica, Kentucky, 2007), 18.
- ⁸ Transcription of 1850 U.S. Census of Hart County, Ky., 39; Edward Benningfield, *LaRue County, Kentucky, Cemeteries* (Owensboro, 1981), 50.
- ⁹ Wright, *Obituaries of Interest*; Marriage Bond between James F. Henry and Mary N. Beauchamp, in Edward Benningfield, *Larue County, Kentucky, Marriage Records: 1843-1876* (Utica, 1986), 77.
- ¹⁰ Transcription of 1870 U.S. Census of Green County, Ky., 177; "Aged Woman Dies After Long Illness," *Larue County Herald*, 5 July 1936.
- ¹¹ 1880 U.S. Census of Larue County, Ky. (microfiche).
- ¹² Marriage Register, vol. C, Larue County Clerk, Hodgenville, Ky., 170-171.
- ¹³ 1900 U.S. Census of Larue County, Ky. (microfiche); Homer J. Henry tombstone, South Fork Baptist Cemetery (Hodgenville, Ky.); obituary of Harvey B. Henry, *The Courier-Journal*, 25 October 1960, Section 2; obituary of Andrew Henry, *The Courier-Journal*, 1 March 1962, Section 2.
- ¹⁴ Farm-House Map, Larue County, Kentucky (Chicago, 1899), Flat File #3, Martin F. Schmidt Research Library, Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History, Frankfort, Kentucky.
- ¹⁵ Advertisement, *Hart County News*, 1 February 1934.
- ¹⁶ "Len Henry Killed By Auto," *Larue County Herald*, 21 March 1929, 1.
- ¹⁷ "Homer Henry Dies," *Larue County Herald*, date unknown.
- ¹⁸ Maggie Henry Family Bible, in possession of Mr. Phil Henry, Louisville, Ky.
- ¹⁹ "Mrs. Maggie Henry Dies at Home Near Magnolia," *Larue County Herald*, 20 July 1933, 1.

Tax Lists (1792-1840): An Overlooked Resource For Kentucky History and Land Titles

by Kandie P. Adkinson, Administrative Specialist
Land Office Division

Buried in microfilm cabinets in Kentucky's research libraries are rolls of microfilm simply labeled "Tax Lists." Arranged by county in chronological order, tax lists are a hidden treasure for researchers studying the history, culture, and land titles of Kentucky. As census information is collected decennially (every ten years), data derived from the annual collection of taxes provides a better insight into the household of the taxpayer and his/her acquisition of property, both real and personal. Free males twenty-one years of age or older were enumerated (and named) on tax lists if they owned one horse. Women were included on tax lists if they were the head-of-household. Free blacks were named on tax lists decades before the Civil War. The number of livestock and the value of hemp and other agricultural products provide researchers insight into Kentucky's agrarian society in the past. Also included are the number of town lots, wheeled carriages, jewelry, tavern licenses and billiard tables—yes, billiard tables were taxed or the owner faced severe penalties if the tables were not reported. Such evidence can provide insight into Kentucky's developing society. (It is interesting to note that tax collectors were local residents. Would tax payers withhold taxable items to avoid taxation or would they be more likely to report everything so they could be considered "the richest person in the county?") In later years, the numbers of school-age children reported on tax lists are invaluable for researchers tracing the development of Kentucky's educational system.

For this article we are providing excerpts from selected Kentucky tax laws spanning 1792 through 1840 regarding the collection of state taxes—the same type of state taxes, or "permanent revenue," that Kentuckians pay today. These abstracts do *not* pertain to city, county, or federal taxes; their collection is regulated by separate legislation. The reader is also reminded that tax records continue after 1840; research libraries have tax list microfilm through the early 1890s for many Kentucky counties.

Excerpts From Early Kentucky Legislation Regarding the Tax Process

NOTE: The following are selected abstracts from certain *Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly*. The complete legislation, as well as other "Acts Establishing a Permanent Revenue" may be researched by visiting the Supreme Court Law Library, Kentucky History Center Research Library, or the Department for Libraries & Archives Research Room, all in Frankfort, Kentucky.

1792 (26 June)

Shortly after attaining statehood, the Kentucky General Assembly passed legislation (effective 1 July 1792) establishing "Permanent Revenue." Tax rates were set for land ("whether the land be claimed by patent or by entry only"), slaves, horses, mules, covering horses, cattle, coaches,

1794	By James Chesnut, out of	1794	County of White with the District of
1794	James Chesnut, out of	1794	Washington County, land of 100 acres
1794	John Chesnut of Virginia	1794	land of 100 acres
1794	James Chesnut of Virginia	1794	land of 100 acres
1794	Thomas Chesnut of Hancock County, Virginia	1794	land of 100 acres
1794	Thomas Chesnut of Hancock County, Virginia	1794	land of 100 acres
1794	James Chesnut of Hancock County, Virginia	1794	land of 100 acres
1794	James Chesnut of Hancock County, Virginia	1794	land of 100 acres

Out-of-state residents were responsible for paying taxes on their Kentucky properties. As tax revenues were deposited into the General Fund, any county tax collector could receive tax payments. The 1794 Woodford County tax lists identify out-of-state residents and their Kentucky land holdings. Other tax lists may report out-of-state residents under a combined heading or they may be included with the names of county residents. In those instances the commissioner may designate the taxpayer as "N R" or "Non-Resident."

carriages, billiard tables, and retail stores. Commissioners were to be appointed to make a "true & perfect account of all persons & of every species of property belonging to or in his possession or care, within that district." Under this act, the number of commissioners within a county was determined by the legislature; the county court then assigned each commissioner a certain district to canvass. Commissioners were paid six shillings per day, and they were exempt from militia service. The commissioners were required to make four alphabetical lists recording tax information that had been collected; columns identifying the number of all free males above the age of twenty-one (within the household) and those subject to county levies were to be added. The lists were distributed by the last day of October (annually) as follows: (1) commissioner's file; (2) county clerk for laying the county levy and fixing the poor rates; (3) high sheriff for tax collection; and (4) state auditor for use in tax litigation involving the county sheriff.¹

1793 (21 December)

The Kentucky General Assembly passed legislation allowing taxpayers to report land they

owned in other counties to the tax commissioner for their resident county and district. Out-of-state landowners could list their holdings with any tax commissioner within Kentucky. Taxpayers were to list the acreage and county for each tract they owned. Additionally, the legislature divided the lands into three classes by "quality," i.e. first, second, and third-rate. First-rate land was taxed at three shillings, second-rate land was taxed at one shilling and six pence, and third-rate land at nine pence per one hundred acres. "And the rich lands in Fayette County shall be considered as the standard of first-rate land." Taxpayers could file appeals with the county court if they felt the commissioners had graded their land incorrectly. Lands ceded by the federal government to Native American tribes (in Kentucky) were exempt from taxation.²

1794 (20 December)

The Kentucky General Assembly approved legislation that created a standard form for a newly-required Tax Commissioner's Book. The form included the name of the property owner, county in which the land was located, watercourse, acreage, land rate, amount of tax,

and the years in which the taxes were paid. The legislature also reduced the 1795 taxes by one-fourth. The Fayette County standard for first-rate land determination was repealed.³

1795 (19 December)

The Kentucky General Assembly added fields to the commissioner's form that identified the name of the person(s) who originally entered, surveyed, and patented the lands being taxed. "And if the party giving in his list of land shall swear that he does not know for whom the land was entered or surveyed, or to whom patented, the commissioner shall be at liberty to obtain the best information he can get, and insert the same in his book." The revised tax form also added fields to include the number of white males above sixteen, the number of blacks above sixteen, and the total number of blacks. (The "number of white males over 21" column was already in place.)⁴

1797 (28 February)

Legislation declared "taxes shall be paid in Spanish milled dollars at the rate of six shillings each, or in other current silver or gold coin at a proportionable value." Land sales to collect delinquent taxes were to be advertised by the sheriff or collector "at the door of the courthouse of his county" and for three weeks successively in the *Kentucky Gazette* or *Herald* one month prior to the sale.⁵

1797 (1 March)

The Kentucky General Assembly declared "all male persons of the age of sixteen years & upwards and all female slaves of the age of 16 years & upwards" were "tithable and chargeable for defraying the [county] levies." The tax commissioners responsible for collecting revenues on property taxes were now required "to demand from each person being tithable, or having in his or her possession such as are tithable, a written list of such as are tithable persons in his or her family." The list was to be arranged in columns and added to the commissioner's book of taxable

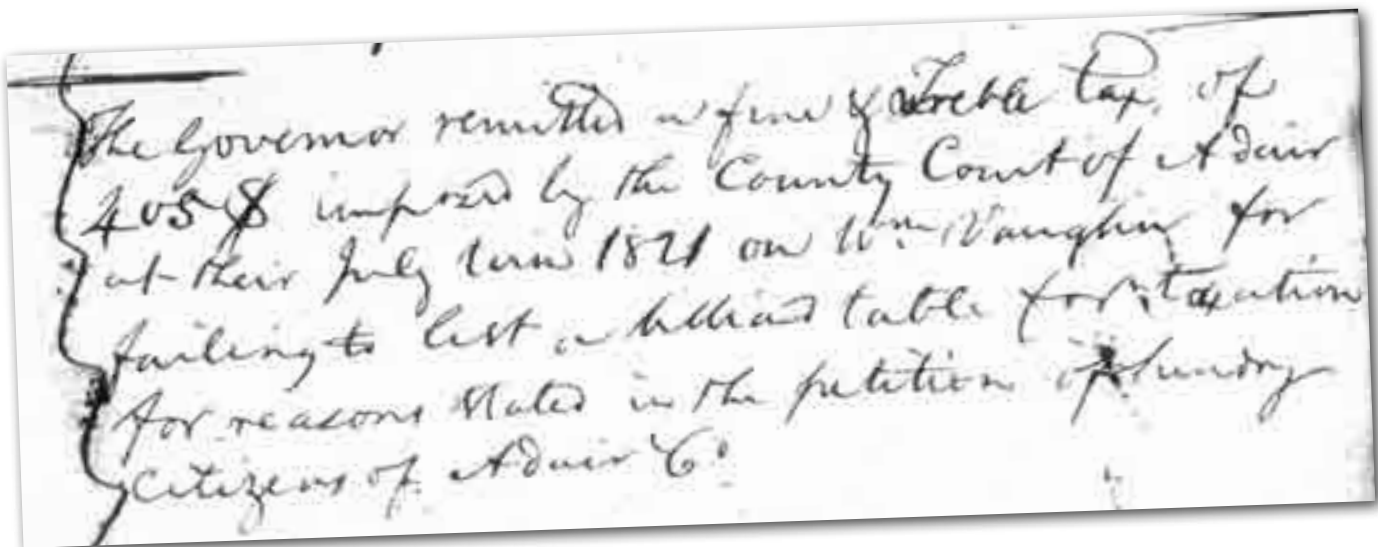
property. For those years in which property taxes were not collected, the tithables list was to be recorded by the county clerk. Anyone concealing a tithable was subject to a penalty of five hundred pounds of tobacco, payable to the county and informant. Tax commissioners who did not report their personal tithables were subject to a fine of one thousand pounds of tobacco.⁶ Note: The next Act directs the county courts of Nelson & Mason to "levy as much money on the tithables in their counties as will be sufficient to dig a well & fix a pump on the public ground at each courthouse."⁷

1798 (12 February)

This Act amended and revived the Act of 14 December 1796 which had expired. No title would be impaired if the landowner had not registered with the auditor and tax commissioners. Refunds were to be issued to non-residents whose lands had been classified incorrectly and excess taxes had been paid. Non-residents whose lands had been underclassified and insufficient taxes had been assessed were ordered to settle with the auditor. All taxes for 1797, to be collected in the year 1798, were reduced one-third excepting the tax upon billiard tables "for each of which there shall be paid annually the sum of twenty pounds, in lieu of the tax heretofore imposed on them, to be collected as other taxes . . . and the owner of a billiard table who shall set up the same, and suffer it to be used or played on, without having entered the same agreeably to this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$100 for every such offense...one half to the informer and the other half to be applied towards lessening the county levy & accounted for by the sheriff as other levies are directed by law to be accounted for."⁸

1799 (21 December)

"An Act to amend & reduce into one, the several acts establishing a Permanent Revenue." Among the provisions were: an adjustment to the tax rates, confirmation of the land rating system, and revision of the form for identifying taxable



The Governor remitted a fine & treble tax of \$405 imposed by the County Court of Adair at their July term 1821 on Wm. Vaughn for failing to list a billiard table for taxation for reasons stated in the petition of sundry citizens of Adair Co.

On 3 September 1821, Governor John Adair remitted a \$405 fine and treble tax imposed by the Adair County Court against William Vaughn. Vaughn had failed to list a billiard table for taxation "for reasons stated in the petition of sundry citizens of Adair County." (Reference: Executive Journal, Governor John Adair)

properties. The "Entered, Surveyed & Patented to" columns remained intact. The option of paying taxes with "cut silver money" was added: "it shall be received by weight as round money." Additionally, anyone owning property in another county (other than their resident county) who did not pay the required tax was reported (by the local tax commissioner) to the state auditor. The auditor then notified the appropriate county sheriff of the tax delinquency so the collection process could begin.⁹

1800 (20 December)

This Act provided for the payment of tax commissioners. Commissioners were ordered to obtain a certificate from their county court detailing the expense of compiling the tax list, including "the paper furnished to make out the lists." The Auditor was ordered not to pay any commissioner until a certified copy of his list of taxable property had been lodged with the auditor's office.¹⁰

1801 (19 December)

An Act to amend the Act of 21 December 1799. Among the provisions were an adjustment to the tax rate and the establishment of a one-year waiting period before a tax commissioner could serve as sheriff or deputy sheriff.¹¹

1804 (15 December)

An Act granting a two-year grace period for the payment of delinquent taxes.¹²

1805 (26 December)

An Act stating the land around certain towns, i.e. Flemingsburg, Washington (Mason County), Cynthiana, Paris, Mount Sterling, Winchester, Lexington, Georgetown, Versailles, Nicholasville, Richmond, Lancaster, Stanford, Danville, and Beargrass was adjudged first-rate.¹³

1810 (30 January)

An Act "altering the mode of taking in lists of taxable property" changed the way tax commissioners were selected. The law now required county courts to appoint "some fit person in the bounds of each militia company to receive and take in all lists of taxable property within the same." Taxpayers were to travel to the militia company's place of muster and file their property lists with the new commissioner during April and June.¹⁴ The law was amended in 1811 to state that taxpayers "not bound to attend muster" did not have to participate in muster when they filed their lists. Note: You will see an added field on some county tax lists that names the captain of the militia company for each taxpayer's district. It is not an indication of the taxpayer's military service.

1821 (14 December)

Among the provisions of this act was the addition of a field to the tax list identifying “the number of all children within each school district, as established by the county courts, between the ages of four and fourteen.” (The list was then transmitted to the school commissioners for each district.)¹⁵ Note: My research indicates not all counties chose to enter this information in the Commissioner’s Tax Book. When the state generated an “official” printed tax form in 1840, a field was added to identify the number of “children between 7 & 17 years old” in each taxpayer’s household. The actual law restricted the listing to “white children.”¹⁶

1824 (14 December)

As some tax commissioners were evaluating property in gold and silver and other commissioners were using the Commonwealth’s Bank paper, this act directed tax commissioners to list and value the taxable property in the notes of the Bank of the Commonwealth. This established a uniform standard for property valuation.¹⁷ Note: Commissioners were later ordered to determine property value in gold or silver by an Act of the General Assembly dated 28 January 1828.¹⁸

1831 (23 December)

This act amended the revenue laws by deleting the “bound to a militia company” requirement for tax commissioners by saying “the county courts...shall appoint one or more fit persons to receive and take in lists of taxable property.” The county clerk was now required to enter the commissioners’ lists in two books: one for the state auditor and one for the county sheriff.¹⁹

1837 (23 February)

This act equalized taxation. All persons, when “giving in” their lists of taxable property were required to “fix, on oath, a sum sufficient to cover what they shall be worth, from all sources, on the day to which said lists relate, exclusive of the property required by law to be listed for

taxation (not computing therein the first \$300 in value, nor lands not within Kentucky, nor other property out of Kentucky, subject to taxation by the laws of the country where situated), upon which the same tax shall be paid, and the same proceedings in all respects had, as upon other property subject to the ad valorem tax: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to include the growing crop on land listed for taxation, or one year’s crop then on hand, or articles manufactured in the family for family consumption.”²⁰

1840 (4 January)

This act “changed the form of the Commissioners’ Books of taxable property” and regulated the duties of the Tax Commissioners. The “Entered, Surveyed, Patented to” columns were deleted. The state generated printed tax forms that were used by the tax commissioners during canvassing and by the county clerks when they were compiling their official tax books.²¹

Points To Remember Regarding Early Kentucky Tax Lists

County tax lists can serve as an “annual census.” Researchers can determine when a resident first appeared in the county, and when he or she left the county or died. Birth years can be approximated by using the “above 21” and “between 16 & 21” columns.

Women (often executors of estates), free blacks, and veterans are included on tax lists if they owned as much as one horse. Local tax laws may exempt such persons, as well as the impoverished, aged, or infirm, from city or county levies. The state tax form often identifies those who received such exemptions or other special exclusions. At one time the Revolutionary War Military District comprised most of southwest Kentucky. The Commonwealth of Kentucky needed tax payments from those veterans, as well as other Kentucky residents, to develop the state’s economy.

Counties were divided into taxing districts. You may need to research several districts within a given tax year to find your research subject or ancestor. (Hint: if one taxpayer is paying taxes on land and there are

MERCER COUNTY, KENTUCKY, TAX LIST FOR 1819								
Name of Person Chargeable with Tax	1	2	3	County in which Land Lies	Watercourse	Name Entered	Name Surveyed	Name Patented
Robards, George	220			Mercer	Shawnee Run	J. Gordon	Same	Same
Same			50	Same	Cedar Run	Caleb Wallace	Same	Same
Same			400	Union	Tradewater	Peter Garland	John Overton	Same
Same, Executor for Wm Robards, Dec'd.			1500	Breckinridge	Clover Creek	William Robards	Same	George Robards
Ray, Jesse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

This example tells us the following information: In 1819, George Robards was paying taxes on four land parcels. The first tract (220 acres of first-rate land) was located in Mercer County on Shawnee Run. The Entry was filed by J. Gordon. Gordon also had the land surveyed and the Patent (Grant) was issued in his name. The Kentucky Historical Society publications pertaining to the Virginia and Old Kentucky Land Grant Series index by survey name, therefore you would find this patent filed under J. Gordon. Jillson's index on *Kentucky Land Grants* and the *Jillson Index of Old Kentucky Entries & Deeds* would also list the Entry and Grant for this patent under J. Gordon. Let's examine the 1500-acre tract in Breckinridge County. (Notice Robards appears to be a resident of Mercer County, but he is permitted to pay taxes for land in other counties.) This tract was Entered in William Robards name. (Jillson's *Index of Old Kentucky Entries & Deeds* would list this tract as a William Robards entry.) The land was surveyed for William Robards. The Kentucky Historical Society publications index by survey name; therefore, you would look for this tract under William's name. The grant was issued to George Robards. Jillson's index on *Kentucky Land Grants* (Virginia or Old Kentucky Series depending on when the grant was issued) would index this patent under George Robards' name. Jesse Ray was a "white male over 21" who owned no property, however he is included on the tax list because he is a resident of Mercer County.

others with the same surname listed immediately before or after the taxpayer—and those persons are not reporting any land ownership--you probably have a family group, i.e. father and sons living on the same property.)

Check the Tax Lists from "cover to cover." If the commissioner missed a taxpayer during the regular canvass, the name and information may be written at the bottom of the commissioner's tax list or at the end of the county report.

The "Entered, Surveyed, Patented to" columns should identify those involved in the original land patent for the tract being taxed. The names may vary in each column. The first column, "Entered by" identifies the person(s) who filed the original entry with the county surveyor reserving the land for patenting. The "Surveyed for" column identifies

the person(s) for whom the survey was made—not the surveyor who performed the field work. (The column says "surveyed for" not "surveyed by.") The "Granted to" or "Patented by" column identifies the person(s) who received the grant finalizing the patent. In the South of Green River Series of land patents, the "Entered" column refers to the person who qualified for the warrant or certificate authorizing the survey. If all three of the columns are blank, it is possible the exact name of the patentee was unknown or unavailable. We encourage researchers to study tax years "fore and aft" as patentee names may have been included in earlier years or the taxpayer may determine patentee names for later tax years.

Ditto marks ("), the word "Ditto," or the word "Same" are frequently used in the "Entered, Surveyed, Patented to" columns. This indicates the same person who entered the property was also the person

who had the survey made and the same person who received the grant. Additionally, the Kentucky General Assembly allowed persons in early Kentucky to pay taxes on land that was in the patenting process. In those instances, you will find the name of the person who obtained the Certificate under the “Entered” column, the name of the person for whom the survey was made under the “Surveyed for” field, and a blank space or “squiggle mark” in the “Granted” or “Patented to” field.

If the “Patented to” column indicates a patent was issued to the taxpayer, a study of Jillson’s *Kentucky Land Grants*, Vols. I & II, is recommended. If the “Patented to” column says the land was patented for someone other than the taxpayer, the taxpayer probably purchased or inherited the land. See records for county deeds and wills. (Hint: you may find it helpful to run the “chain of title” forward from the patent recipient to your ancestor or research subject. Be sure to start your research in the county cited in the patent, then use county formation tables to move forward through the chain.) It is also possible the taxpayer leased the property from the landowner with the understanding that he or she (the tenant) would pay property taxes. In those instances, a deed or will conveyance would not be recorded; a power-of-attorney giving the tenant authorization to pay taxes may be on file with the county or circuit clerk.

Taxpayers reported all their land holdings—those in their county of residence as well as those properties they owned in other counties. Remember the laws described in this article pertain to state tax lists. Monies were collected by the sheriff then sent to the state auditor for Kentucky’s General Fund.

County formation dates are critical when researching tax lists. You will need to study “mother county” tax lists to find ancestors prior to county formation. Example: Marion County was formed in 1834 out of Washington County, therefore Washington County Tax Lists must be researched for information prior to 1834. (The county or state did not generate tax lists for Marion County prior to 1834 by pulling data from the records of mother counties; tax lists began the year, or year after, the county was created.)

Taxpayers can appear on tax lists and not list any land ownership. Female “heads-of-household”, males

over twenty-one (white and free-black), who owned nothing but a horse were included on tax lists.

“Headers” on tax lists change. Avoid the mistake of looking at one tax list and thinking all tax lists are structured the same way. The “Entered, Surveyed, Patented to” columns are included from 1795 to 1840. The ages of children vary in the columns labeled “number of children between the ages of....” Read the headers and realize those columns were the columns approved by the General Assembly for that particular tax year.

Microfilm rolls of Kentucky Tax Lists, from 1789 to circa 1892, may be purchased from the Kentucky Department for Libraries & Archives Micrographics Division, Coffee Tree Road, Frankfort, KY 40601, for a nominal fee.

1. Tax List microfilm is available in negative or positive format. I prefer the positive film; it costs a few dollars more, but I have found it easier to read.
2. Tax Lists, arranged in loose alphabetical order, may be divided into multiple taxing districts by voting precincts or locations, such as northern, southern, eastern or western portions of the county. As researchers identify the handwriting style of individual tax commissioners, watercourse citations, and the names of taxpayers, it becomes easy to differentiate the districts.
3. Tax books have been placed in chronological order for each county. For example, there is one roll of Washington County tax lists spanning 1792 through 1815. You may find some years are missing; film target sheets will tell you what years are not available. Counties are not combined; if you order Nelson County tax lists, you will see nothing but Nelson County. Researchers should access tax lists from a variety of repositories; it is possible missing years might be available from a different library.
4. Researchers are encouraged to study tax lists for counties surrounding their field of interest. It is possible taxpayers resided on the county line or may have owned properties in adjoining counties; the tax commissioner may have incorrectly

placed the tax payer in the adjoining county rather than the actual county of residence. (To facilitate research, librarians purchasing microfilm may consider tax lists, census records, and other records for adjacent counties for their respective repository.)

5. Consider digitizing tax list microfilm for your home computer.
6. If you choose not to purchase the microfilm, the rolls are available for research at many local libraries and other facilities, such as the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History (Martin F. Schmidt Research Library) and the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives Research Room. Interlibrary loan of microfilm may also be an option. Contact your local or state library or your closest Church of Latter Day Saints research library for information on interlibrary loan programs.

¹⁹ Ibid., Chap. 726 (Frankfort, 1832):173-78.

²⁰ Ibid., Chap. 437 (Frankfort, 1837):313-14.

²¹ Ibid., Chap. 19 (Frankfort, 1840):24-26.

ENDNOTES

¹ William Littell, ed., *The Statute Law of Kentucky*, 5 vols. (Frankfort, 1809-19), 1:63-75.

² Ibid., 1:211-15.

³ Ibid., 1:265-70.

⁴ Ibid., 1:321-24.

⁵ Ibid., 1:653-71.

⁶ Ibid., 1:678-81.

⁷ Ibid., 1:681-82.

⁸ Ibid., 2:55-57.

⁹ Ibid., 2:316-34.

¹⁰ Ibid., 2:415-16.

¹¹ Ibid., 2:462-65.

¹² Ibid., 3:192.

¹³ Ibid., 3:309-11.

¹⁴ *Acts of the General Assembly*, Chap. 165 (Frankfort, 1810):120-24.

¹⁵ Ibid., Chap. 276, (Frankfort, 1821): 358.

¹⁶ Ibid., Chap. 19 (Frankfort, 1840):24-26.

¹⁷ Ibid., Chap. 44 (Frankfort, 1825):37.

¹⁸ Ibid., Chap. 41 (Frankfort, 1828):37.

Parallels of a Confederate and a Union Soldier: James Wesley Gray, the Blue, and Wesley T. Watts, the Gray

By Phyllis Lee Jewell

Clarence Edward Watts (September 1873-30 September 1954), my Granddaddy Watts, would have never hesitated to tell anyone that he was a “southern sympathizer.” He was observed many times, in his later years, reading books about the Civil War with occasional tears in his eyes. One of the books he read most often was *Reminiscences of the Civil War* by General John B. Gordon, sometimes reading paragraphs to me based on my childish attention span.

Clarence Watts’s great-grandparents, Alpha Lane (1782-1865) and Edmund Watts (1783-1858) came to central Kentucky (Woodford, Franklin, and Anderson counties vicinity) from Virginia and owned at least eleven slaves at one time. Buford Watts (1805-1876), son of Alpha and Edmund, was willed one slave.¹ The farms owned by the above Watts more than likely furnished a livelihood for their families, but would not have been considered prime agricultural land. The son of Buford Watts, Wesley T. Watts’ sentiment for the southern cause probably was caused by strong opinions of individual state’s rights and independent opinions, rather than the single issue of slavery. Perhaps the individuals’ state of origin also played an important factor in forming opinions. For instance, most of the Watts probably migrated from Virginia. Family stories of my great-grandfather told of the fact that he was crippled during the Civil War and that he was a prisoner of war at one time.

Wesley T. Watts (13 August 1842 - 19 October 1912) enlisted as a private in the Confederate Army on 2 September 1862 in Lexington, Kentucky. He was enrolled with the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, Company F.² At this time, Wesley Watts was about twenty years old; his only brother was six years younger and his father was fifty-seven years old. His mother had died in approximately 1849.³

According to the National Park Service, “The Fifth Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, Confederate Kentucky Troops, was organized during the summer of 1862 with men recruited in the central section of Kentucky. It was attached to Buford’s Brigade and skirmished in Tennessee and Kentucky. Later it fought with J. H. Morgan, and many of its members were captured at Buffington Island on July 19 and the remaining part at New Lisbon on July 26, 1863. The regiment was not reorganized.”⁴ An online source lists “American Civil War Regiments, 5th Cavalry Regiment Kentucky, date of organization 9 September 1862, Regimental History, Battles Fought” (in Kentucky): “Fought on 20 September 1862 (no town given), ... 15 October 1862 at Lexington, ... 16 October 1862 at London, ... 18 October 1862 at London, 29 October 1862 (no town given), ... 10 November 1862 (no town given).”⁵

A company muster roll of the Kentucky Confederate Fifth Cavalry for 1 November 1862 to 28 February 1863 lists W. T. Watts “absent without leave since October 15, 1862, crippled in Kentucky.”



Bertha, Claude, Maudie, and Annie with father—Wesley T. Watts. Wife, Nancy Kurtz Watts, passed away in 1885. (Author's collection)

An additional service record lists: “Confederate, Smiths, Kentucky, Wesley Watts, Appears on a register of prisoners of war, taken at Cross Roads, Kentucky, Released on taking oath.”⁶ No dates are given on this record, and no clues have been found as to where “Smiths and Cross Roads, Kentucky” were located. Perhaps he was taken captive after being injured and, upon recovery, was released. Or perhaps there was simply an exchange of prisoners from the battlefield. There is no record of Wesley T. Watts having received a pension, but I am told that there were not a great number of Confederates who did so. The details of his story are still a mystery. How wonderful it would have been if, when I was young, I had been told personal stories of my great-grandfather’s experiences, or even if I had the forethought to inquire of relatives who are now passed away.

We do know that on 23 March 1868, Wesley T. was able to buy back part of the family farm (located in Anderson County, Kentucky), which his father Buford (Belewford) Watts had sold in 1862. Then, on 28 December 1872, he bought back two remaining tracts of the farm.⁷ He was married in approximately 1870–72 to Nancy Jane (Nannie)

Kurtz (22 July 1853–17 August 1885). However, in the 1870 U.S. census, a “Nannie” Watts is listed as living in Lawrenceburg, Kentucky. Above her name is listed a “Watts,” which makes me think that there might have been a discrepancy on the part of the census taker for that year. Wesley farmed most of his life, and he and “Nannie” had six children. Clarence Edward Watts (my grandfather) was the firstborn.

As a child, I was not fortunate to have had a close relationship with my grandmother, Effie P. Gray Watts (November 1874 – 11 February 1945). I was only nine years old when she died. Even though she stayed with us at times (her daughters took turns caring for her), I was a bit intimidated by her bad health. She had a debilitating stroke around 1933. My older sisters remember talking and sitting with her at times; my younger brother and I were probably too loud or rambunctious to help out. Effie Gray’s great-grandfather, James Samuel Gray (1773 – March 1861), according to family records, was of Scots-Irish descent, and came to Shelby County, Kentucky, by way of Hagerstown, Maryland. His wife is shown to have been born in New Jersey.⁸ Effie’s grandfather was James Gray (27 November 1813 – 20 August 1896),⁹ and his wife, Catherine Hedden (21

March 1815 – 17 February 1902), was Effie Gray's grandmother.¹⁰

The 1860 U.S. census for Shelby County, Kentucky, lists James and Catherine Gray, along with ten children, including James W. (age nineteen) and Henry (age seventeen). The grandparents of the children, James and Rhoda Gray, are listed as living on an adjoining property. James W. (Wesley) Gray (1 November 1841 – 14 March 1921) enlisted with the Union Kentucky Volunteers, Fifteenth Regiment, Kentucky Infantry, on 20 September 1861 at Camp Sherman (fairgrounds, Louisville, Kentucky). His younger brother, Henry Gray (ca. 1843 – died 24 February 1863) enrolled with the Union Kentucky Volunteers, Ninth Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry, on 10 August 1862.¹¹

No one can know for sure why Kentucky men in the Civil War chose sides the way they did. We know it was usually not a blood relative issue, like the Hatfields and McCoys feud. According to author Kirk Jenkins,

Many expected Kentucky, the ninth-largest state in the nation, to secede. Kentuckians identified themselves as Southerners, they had slavery in common with the cotton states, and they were Southern by lineage as well. . . . But Kentucky's ultimate decision to remain with the Union should have come as no surprise. The large planters whose political influence had carried other slave states into the Confederacy, frequently over the objections of poorer citizens, were nowhere to be found in Kentucky. In 1860, although 23 percent of the families in the state owned slaves, one-quarter of Kentucky's slaveholders . . . owned only one . . . The political course Kentucky ultimately chose had its roots in the long-standing almost mystical attachment of Kentuckians to the Union.¹²

When Confederates entered the state, many Kentuckians believed that their "country" had been invaded.

Muster-in date for J. W. Gray, sergeant, Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Kentucky Infantry, was 14 December 1861, near New Haven, Kentucky. The

company descriptive book indicates he was enlisted by Captain Snider. He was twenty years old, six feet and three-quarter inches tall, dark complexion, gray eyes, light hair, and was born in Shelby County, Kentucky. A regimental summary sheet indicates that March 1862, "he was absent sick Bacon Creek; April 1862: absent sick in hospital. The company muster roll for the period ending 31 May 1862, states "by order of General Buell, assigned to General Nelson's Division. He was discharged as sergeant on October 1, 1862, to accept promotion to fill vacancy of second lieutenant. Company muster roll January and February, 1863 indicates James W. Gray was promoted from second lieutenant to first lieutenant on October 9, 1862. January to February record also indicates that he was absent and (at Camp Chase, Ohio); March to December 1863: present; January 1864: present special duty in charge of convalescent (hospital); February to April: present; May and June 1864: absent wounded. In officers hospital, Chattanooga, Tennessee; July 1864: present in arrest; August 1864: resigned and resignation accepted."¹³

The phrase "at Camp Chase" as a notation on the January and February, 1863, company muster roll listing "absent" is confusing. Jenkins, in his book, *The Battle Rages Higher*, states that "Gray was captured on January 1, 1863, at the battle of Stones River and paroled that day. He reported to Camp Chase, Ohio, on January 22, 1863, for processing as a parolee."¹⁴ A catastrophic event also occurred in Lieutenant Gray's life during this period of time. Henry Gray, the younger brother who was with the Union Kentucky Volunteers, Ninth Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry, became ill while serving in Kentucky and was hospitalized on 14 February 1863. He died of measles on 24 February 1863 in Lebanon, Kentucky.¹⁵ It would seem reasonable, if communication was reliable, that James Wesley Gray would have been in contact with his family sometime during this period of time.

On 17 March 1863, after Lt. Gray's return to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, he signed an oath of allegiance basically saying that he would "support and defend the Constitution of the United States."¹⁶ The Fifteenth Regiment, Kentucky Infantry, Union Kentucky Volunteers' military schedule would have been quite strenuous, even if it had included no



James W. Gray, his grandson, Verne Watts, and wife, Mary A. Howard Gray. (Author's collection)

major battles. The regiment battled its way through Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, before returning to Kentucky in pursuit of General Bragg, when, on 8 October 1862, the battle of Perryville took place. The weary soldiers then trekked back to the vicinity of Nashville, Tennessee. Lt. Gray was captured, then paroled on the same day during the battle of Stone's River. They then fought their way south, through Tennessee into Georgia.¹⁷ Details of the regiment's battles are well-documented by the National Park Service as well as a number of authors who have admired the deeds of the Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry. After the fall of Atlanta, we should all be familiar with General Sherman's march to the sea.

James Wesley Gray's last Civil War battle was fought at Resaca, Georgia, where he was wounded on 14 May 1864. His medical certificate, dated 25 May 1864, at Nashville, Tennessee, states that "he has received a gunshot flesh wound of the left forearm, the ball perforating the limb." A letter of request for leave of absence follows, with a very weak and shaky signature. Later, in his letter of resignation, he states "I hereby tender my resignation as 1st Lieutenant, Company B, 15th Kentucky Volunteers Infantry unconditionally, and for the good of the service." (He was then able to write his own letter; his hand seemed to be much steadier.) His resignation was accepted by Major General Thomas, who wrote, "The Quarter Masters Department will furnish transportation."¹⁸ He must have made it home alright, because a few months later, on 5 January

1865, he married his sweetheart, Mary A. Howard.

When I asked my eldest sister if she knew anything about the Gray family, she said that Granddaddy Watts always said that the Grays *had* to try to outdo the Watts. Great-grandfather Wesley T. Watts returned to farming after his stint in the war. He had children who were schoolteachers, farmers, and civil servants. Great-grandfather Gray also spent time farming and working as a schoolteacher. For awhile he worked for the Internal Revenue Service. He was the father of four girls. His only son who reached adulthood fought in the Spanish-American War.¹⁹ My family has always been interested in politics; their opinions are always varied and independent. When Clarence E. Watts's daughter, my mother, was living, debates and arguments at family gatherings could become quite heated. But, after everybody ate Kentucky home cooking, everyone was content. And when I recently visited the Mt. Vernon Baptist Church Cemetery, Shelby County, Kentucky, Grandmother Effie Gray and Granddaddy Watts were still resting peacefully, side by side.



Clarence E. Watts, Effie Gray Watts holding baby Wesley, Thelma Glynn, Blanche, Rupert, Clarice, Enid, Wilbur, and Lillian. (Author's collection)

ENDNOTES

- ¹ David B. Dearing, *Descendants of Edward and Rhoda Lane of Virginia and Anderson County, Kentucky* (New York, 2002).
- ² Wesley T. Watts, Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System, <http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/soldiers.cfm>, National Park Service (accessed 27 July 2009).
- ³ Based on family records in author's possession, and 1850 U.S. census.
- ⁴ Fifth Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, CSA, Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System, <http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/regiments.cfm>, National Park Service (accessed 27 July 2009).
- ⁵ Fifth Cavalry Regiment Kentucky, Historical Data Systems, Duxbury, Mass.
- ⁶ Compiled Confederate Service Records, Kentucky Department for Libraries & Archives (KDLA).
- ⁷ Anderson County, Kentucky, Deeds.
- ⁸ 1850 U.S. census, Shelby County, Kentucky.
- ⁹ 1860, 1870 U.S. census, Shelby County, Kentucky.
- ¹⁰ Abraham Hedden Family Bible, Shelby County Bible Records, <http://www.kykinfold.com/shelby/bible/hedden.html>.
- ¹¹ Fifteenth Regiment Kentucky Infantry and Ninth Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, KDLA.
- ¹² Kirk C. Jenkins, *The Battle Rages Higher: The Union's Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry* (Lexington, 2003), 5.
- ¹³ Kentucky Fifteenth Infantry Union records, KDLA.
- ¹⁴ Jenkins, *Battle*, 311.
- ¹⁵ Henry Gray, Pension Records, National Records and Archives Administration, Washington, D.C.; *Report of the Adjutant General of Kentucky, Civil War, 1861-1866*, I: 236.
- ¹⁶ Kentucky Fifteenth Infantry Regiment records, KDLA.
- ¹⁷ Fifteenth Regiment, Kentucky Infantry, Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System, <http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/regiments.cfm>, National Park Service (accessed 27 July 2009).
- ¹⁸ Union Volunteers Fifteenth Kentucky Regiment, Shelby County, Kentucky, KDLA.
- ¹⁹ Jerome (Jack) Gray tombstone, Pigeon Fork Church, Shelby County, Kentucky.

It Is In Your Genes

By Ivan W. Baugh

Much has been discussed and written recently about our highly mobile society. People move frequently for reasons that I will not enumerate here. Researching my family tree has led me to conclude that there must be a moving gene, for many of my ancestors, like many of yours, lived in a variety of different places—sometimes moving in the years between the decennial takings of the Federal census starting in 1790.

A number of years ago I was trying to get a grasp of what direction my possible ancestors may have taken coming to Kentucky. I looked at census records in Virginia and other documents that showed where in Virginia possible ancestors had lived. Lots of information was available, but nothing led me to any conclusions. Starting with the 1850 census, the census records for Kentucky listed a number of possible ancestors as having been born in Virginia. All of these clues led my research nowhere.

One day it occurred to me to get a map of Virginia showing the counties as they exist today. I also needed to have in hand information about when Virginia counties were formed.¹ Using a red pen, I wrote the census dates on the map, in any county where possible ancestors had lived. This proved to be highly enlightening. I quickly discovered possible migratory paths.

One group of Baugh families had gone north toward Maryland and points north and west. I did some checking in Maryland and Pennsylvania to continue tracing these Baugh families through later census records for those states, even though none of

them would be my direct ancestor. The same ones were moving north and west. A second small group had gone west through Virginia toward Kentucky. I tried to follow this group because I knew some Baugh families had settled in the Madison and Garrard counties of Kentucky. I later learned that a number of descendants of Madison and Garrard lines later moved to Missouri. I wondered if this could be their connection. The third and largest group had migrated south from Richmond, Virginia, toward the Carolinas. Further research through the years showed that from South Carolina some went west through Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana into Texas, settling in various states along the way. Some descendants came north from South Carolina into Tennessee and Kentucky. Some of those in this third group settled in Logan County, Kentucky. Some of their descendants later moved to Missouri and Kansas.

I eventually discovered that my ancestor, Samuel Baugh, who was born in Virginia, according to the census records I had seen, had served in the South Carolina militia during the War of 1812, according to his pension application,² and had settled in Logan County, Kentucky by 1819.³ This information, along with the above described map, helped me narrow where to search for Samuel's family in Virginia. A John Baugh appeared on Logan County, Kentucky, 1819 tax lists immediately following Samuel. This led me to surmise they were brothers, though that was my only clue at that point. Conversations with some of the Logan County, Kentucky, Baugh descendants

stated they were brothers. All of that was secondary evidence; no primary evidence had been found to confirm the relationship.

A group of my cousins continued email correspondence as we collaborated in the search for Samuel's and John's Virginia family. One day, a cousin living in Iowa sent an email to our group about a posting on the Baugh forum.⁴ It listed a family with a son named Samuel and a son named John. A family Bible belonging to one of John's descendants listed a James Baugh as the father of John. Virginia had a significant quantity of James Baughs; which of these multitudes of James Baughs was the one I sought?

After thirty-five years of looking, we had our first potentially meaningful lead. On a trip to Richmond with another cousin, we found court records that listed the children, including John and Samuel, in the settlement of an estate following the death of their father from gunshot on 1 August 1810 in Chesterfield County, Va.⁵ The court investigated but found no clues as to who shot their father, James Baugh. The court records of the settlement of the estate in 1812 gave a complete listing of the descendants (it matched the list posted on the Baugh Forum mentioned above), but did not list his wife. She had died prior to 1797 as I found a second marriage for James Baugh to Sarah Newby, widow of Elijah Newby, in 1797, and a neighbor. Looking at marriage records we found that most of James' children were married by the same minister as had performed their father's second marriage, Eleazer Clay, in Chesterfield County, Va.

James Baugh died intestate. The court appointed a Jeremiah Baugh to administer the estate. This raised a new question: how did Jeremiah Baugh connect to the James Baugh family? I could find no clue.

Recently I found a CD-ROM, *Southside Virginia Genealogies*.⁶ In that volume, the author listed a wife about whom I had never heard. He listed some of the children with the same spouses that I had earlier found. It also provided information about how Jeremiah Baugh connected to the James Baugh family. The missing link had been found – forty-five years after my genealogical search began!

Will census records before 1850 help you to find your ancestor? Possibly! Prior to 1850, they only listed the head-of-household's name and listed others living in the house in age groups. Using the above described process, you can find neighboring counties

that could yield information through tax lists, deeds, marriage records, or court records. This process helps you expand your research in a logical manner.

All of this brings me to the initial question: is there a moving gene? How many of us live in the county and state where we were born? I will let you decide. I think I have my answer, even though it has not been scientifically documented. Or were our ancestors afflicted with Restless Leg Syndrome about which we hear so much today?

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Retracing Our Family Legacy, http://www.retracing-our-family-legacy.com/reference_formation_va_co.html (accessed 27 January 2009) or Rootsweb, http://www.rootsweb.com/~vaggsv/virginia_county_formation.htm (accessed 27 January 2009).
- ² *Kentucky Genealogist* 13 (1971): 140.
- ³ Microfilm of Logan County, Kentucky, Kentucky Historical Society.
- ⁴ Genealogy.com, <http://genealogy.com> (accessed 27 January 2009).
- ⁵ Chancery Court records, Chesterfield County, Va.
- ⁶ John W. Puckett, *Southside Virginia Genealogies* (Baltimore, 2007), 2467-68. CD-ROM.

VITAL STATISTICS

From the *Nicholas Advocate*, Carlisle (Nicholas County), Kentucky

Wednesday, 3 August 1910, p. 3

Matrimonial

HUMPHREY-SMITH

In this city today Mr. John P. Humphrey, and Miss Mattie A. Smith, both of this county. The bride is one of the most popular young ladies of near Myers and is the daughter of the late Ezekiel Smith. Mr. Humphrey is a leading young farmer and a son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Humphrey

Deaths

CAMERON

At the home of his father, James A. Cameron, on the 1st inst., Grover Cameron, aged about 25 years, after an illness of several days of typhoid fever. Funeral services took place from the late residence Monday followed by burial in the city cemetery.

DARNALL

John H. Darnall, died at his home in Fleming county, July 27th, passing away suddenly and somewhat unexpectedly. He died near the home of his early childhood, honored by all who knew him as a valuable citizen, an earnest christian and a man of the highest integrity. No death has ever occurred in the neighborhood of which he was a citizen for near sixty-seven years which has occasioned more sincere regret from all classes of people and at the funeral services at his home last Saturday there was present a very large

company of people. He was buried in the cemetery of Elizaville after services conducted by his pastor and brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. Scudder. Besides his widow, he leaves an only son, R. W. Darnall, of Fleming county. He was a brother of W.R. and Miss Bettie Darnall of this city.

ROSS

Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, who died at her house in this city last Thursday morning was one of the most honorable women who ever lived in our community. She was the widow of Judge W.P. Ross, a prominent lawyer and a leading citizen a few years back. She came to this city from Woodford county just after her marriage in 1865, and this has been her home ever since. Here she acted the part of wife and mother and sympathizing friend, winning the love of all and discharging her duties with signal devotion. She was a woman of great personal beauty which was a fine expression of a soul beauty which abideth forever. She was a mother in a home regulated by christian principle in which sons and daughters were reared to honor God and act well their parts in life. She went to her grave crowned with many favors from God after a most useful life. She lingered along in the Shadow of death many weeks before she was liberated from the pangs of weakness, but all through the weary days her faith was strong, and death came at last gently like the hushing of a strain of music. She leaves six children, John N., I.B., W.P., Mrs. G.F.

Templeman, of this city, and H.E. Ross, of Lexington, and Mrs. Ed. Ingels, of Millersburg.

The funeral services were conducted on Saturday afternoon at the Presbyterian church by her pastor, Rev. Dr. Scudder, and a large Company of relatives and friends followed her dust to its last resting place in our cemetery.

With unaffected regret do we announce the death of Thomas J. Hood, Esq., of Mt. Sterling. He died on Sunday morning last, at his farm about midway between Winchester and Mt. Sterling, after a few hours illness of cholera.

Nicholas Advocate, Wednesday, 10 August 1910, p. 3

Mrs. J.H. Minogue dies at Lexington Hospital

Mrs. J.H. Minogue, who has been ill for several days at St. Joseph's Hospital, died at that institution at 4 o'clock Friday morning. She was brought to the hospital Sunday from Mt. Sterling, where she was visiting relatives and friends, and an operation was performed Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Minogue is survived by her husband, Mr. J.H. Minogue, a member of the Fayette bar. They were married sixteen years ago in Montgomery County, and later moved to Carlisle. About three years ago they came to Lexington, where Mrs. Minogue has been a prominent figure in club work.

She was a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy and of the John Hunt Morgan Monument Commission, and was active in all the business relating to the erection of the monument in Lexington.

Her remains were taken to the home of her mother in Mt. Sterling, Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, at which place funeral services were conducted Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock by the pastor of the Christian church. Burial took place in Mt. Sterling Cemetery. The following relatives and friend from this section attended: Alios Peters, Mrs. Robt. George, Miss Anna McMahan, Miss Nannie Emmons, Mrs. Mamie Cain of this city; Mrs. James Peter and Miss Mary McMahan of Paris; Pat Sammons, of Maysville, and Mr. and Mrs. John Sammopns, of Owingsville.

Nicholas Advocate, Wednesday, 17 August 1910, p. 3

Notice of Executrix

All persons indebted to the estate of John W. Powling are requested to come forward at once and settle with me or my attorney, I.S. Hughes, and all persons having claims against said estate will present same to me or my said attorney properly proven as is by law required.

Mrs. Lizzie Powling
Executrix of John W. Powling

From the *Nicholas Advocate*, Carlisle (Nicholas County), Kentucky

Wednesday, 24 August 1920, p. 3

Births

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Darnall are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a 12 pound bouncing boy, Thursday, Aug. 18th, Fred Everett Darnall, Jr.

Matrimonial

HARNEY-LUCKY – Mr. Hines Harney, of Harrison county, and Mrs. Lizzie Lucky, of this county, were married at the home of the bride, near Rose Hill, on the 18th inst.

Deaths

FLEMING – Mrs. Ella Fleming, aged about 65 years of Millersburg, died last Friday after an illness of several months. Funeral services were held Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Watts. Burial in Millersburg Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

2009 Family-History Workshop Schedule

Family-History Workshops are held the second Saturday of each month at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History, 100 West Broadway, in Frankfort, Ky.

Each month, the workshop format will be:

10:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.—Kentucky Genealogical Society Program

11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.—Lunch (see below for details)

12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.—Kentucky Historical Society Program

1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.—(optional) Research on your own in the KHS Library

1:45 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.—(optional) Ky. Technology in Genealogy Users Group (KTIG) Program (free.)

There is no charge to attend the Family-History Workshops, but registration by noon of the preceding Friday is required. An optional box lunch may be reserved at the time of registration for \$6.00 (payable at the door). To register or to get more information, call the KHS Library reference desk at 502-564-1792, ext. 4460, or email refdesk@ky.gov.

August 8

10:30 am - “Finding Genealogical Treasure in the *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*” by Lynne Hollingsworth

The *Register*, in continuous publication since 1903, contains more than just the scholarly articles on Kentucky history it is known for today. A wide range of information on family history and genealogy also graced its pages in the years before publication of *Kentucky Ancestors* began in 1965. Lynne Hollingsworth of the Kentucky Historical Society will describe how to effectively mine the *Register* for its “genealogical gems.”

12:30 pm - “Kentucky’s Experience in the Revolutionary War” by Don Rightmyer

Authors Richard Taylor and Neal Hammon call it

“Virginia’s Western War.” What was life like for those living in the trans-Appalachian part of Virginia during the Revolutionary War? Don Rightmyer, editor of *Kentucky Ancestors*, will discuss that period and what it meant for those living here during that time. This talk is a follow-on to his earlier workshop on “Early Forts and Stations in Kentucky.”

Optional KTIG Meeting: Using internet mapping and geographic information system tools, including GPS technology, Google Earth and local.live.com to research the history of places and document how they have changed.

September 12

10:30 am - “Genealogy Basics, Part 1”

12:30 pm - "Genealogy Basics, Part 2"

Instructor: to be announced

Get suggestions about how to start the process of researching and documenting family history. The morning presentation will describe proper techniques for basic research, while the afternoon session will offer information on resources, repositories, and helpful tips.

Optional KTIG Meeting: Online Genealogy Resources – a quick overview of the key internet offerings for researching your family history.

October 10

"Overview of State and Local Records Archives in North

Carolina" by Roger Futrell, and "Using DNA to Research Your Ancestry" By Mel Arnold

7 November

(note the date change for this month to the first Saturday)
"Beyond the Basics: Digging Deeper into Census Records, Court Records, and Library Resources" by Deborah Lord Campisano

December 12

"Documenting Cemeteries" by Mike Peters and
"Using Aerial Photograph Archives at KDLA" by Lisa Thompson

Portions of Woodburn Farm Collection Now Available for Researchers

Portions of the Woodburn Farm Collection--a major collection detailing the lives and business dealings of one of Kentucky's earliest Woodford County families--are now available in the Kentucky Historical Society (KHS) Special Collections Reading Room in Frankfort.

The Woodburn Farm Collection consists of thousands of documents from the Alexander family. The portion now available for research dates from 1767 to 1934, and includes manuscripts, ledgers, correspondence, business records, and personal papers. The majority of the collection was donated to the KHS in 2003 by the late Dr. Alexander John Alexander and Kathy Brewer. Later portions of the collection were donated by Gretchen Burud, and Dr. Jack and Jonelle Fisher.

Among the documents are the personal and business records of Robert Alexander, a member of the Kentucky General Assembly who represented Woodford County from 1795 to 1802. Robert also served as president of the First Bank of Kentucky. Before moving to Kentucky from France, Robert Alexander also served as personal secretary to Benjamin Franklin and was a charter member of the Kentucky River Navigation Company.

Also available are the papers of Robert's son, R.A. Alexander. Born in Kentucky and educated in England, R.A. Alexander was a businessman who

bred thoroughbreds and livestock. He purchased the famous thoroughbred, Lexington, from Richard Ten Broeck in 1856 for \$15,000. At that time, this was reportedly the most anyone had paid for a horse. Researchers can access the papers related to Lexington, one of the first horses inducted into the National Museum of Racing and Hall of Fame.

Other documents now available relate to Alexander John Alexander, who was born in 1824, and his farm manager, Lucas Brodhead. Papers from Alexander's second wife, Lucy Fullerton Alexander, and their eight children are also accessible to researchers.

One of the couple's children, Dr. Alexander John Alexander, served briefly as a doctor and missionary in Korea. He returned home to run Woodburn Farm after the death of his father in 1902. He was active in the Presbyterian church, served on the board of directors for Centre College, and was involved in breeding cattle, swine, and Shetland ponies.

The KHS Special Collections Reading Room is open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Thursdays and Fridays, and by appointment on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. A guide to the Woodburn Farm Collection is now available on the KHS Web site digital collections. Visit www.history.ky.gov and click on "Search our Collections." For more information or to schedule an appointment, please call 502-564-1792 ext. 4470.

Helpful Kentucky Genealogy References

By Don Rightmyer

Digging out your family history can be as interesting and challenging as a detective case. Where are you going to find the names of your ancestors in order to identify them in your family tree? How can you find out much more about them than just *when* and *where* they were born, married, and died? There are several sources you will want to check as you go through the process of discovering your Kentucky ancestors, who they were, and how they lived.

Several potentially rich sources for Kentucky surname research and individual vital statistics information were covered in the Autumn 2007 article, “Early Kentucky Genealogical Research,” in *Kentucky Ancestors*.¹ That article mentioned the published sources of compiled Kentucky genealogical information that were initially printed as articles in the *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* and the *Filson Club History Quarterly*.

There are several other published books that will also be of use to any researcher in Kentucky family history. Below are some of the ones that are still in print and likely to be easy to find in your local public library or genealogical society, and definitely in the stacks at the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library in the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History in Frankfort.

James R. Robertson, *Petitions of the Early Inhabitants of Kentucky (To the General Assembly of Virginia, 1769 to 1792)*,² a Filson Club publication, reprinted the text of 110 petitions that were written and signed by residents living in the areas of extreme western Virginia that became the state of Kentucky

in 1792. It contains an alphabetical index of the petitioners’ names at the end of the book. The petitions themselves provide insights into some of the major concerns of those living in that region in those early years. The requests submitted to the Virginia legislature covered a variety of topics such as ownership of land, militia to protect against Indians, organization of counties and towns, education, trade, slavery, and sentiments aiming toward the eventual separation from Virginia and creation of a new state.³

County-Specific References

If some of your earlier family members lived or owned property in specific Kentucky counties, check the KHS library catalog online and see what published materials are in the KHS collection, check that county’s historical and genealogical society Web pages for the materials they have published, and check the bibliography in any county histories you may have available for research. For example, Mercer County’s local historians have published a large number of genealogical research books over the years that cover subjects such as cemetery listings, Mercer County records, Federal censuses, marriage bonds and consents, historic site surveys, vital statistics, and county histories. Most Kentucky counties have been equally blessed with the hard work done to gather valuable information from county courthouses; public, church, and family cemeteries; newspapers; and the histories of the counties through the years.

Kentucky Adjutant General Reports

Kentuckians have been involved in every major

conflict throughout the nation's history. There have been four wars for which the Kentucky Adjutant General has published listings of the men who fought: War of 1812, Mexican War, Civil War, and the Spanish-American War.⁴ While there are some slight variations between the different volumes, the information is generally provided for each man in these categories: name, rank, date enrolled, date mustered in, period of enlistment, date mustered out, and remarks. In the "Remarks" section, various comments and dates are provided for individual soldiers such as: died, missing, captured, resigned, or promoted.

Biographical Encyclopedias

Several biographical volumes cover Kentuckians that lived in the state during the nineteenth century.⁵ Editions of W. H. Perrin's *Kentucky: A History of the State* consist exclusively of numerous biographical sketches for a number of Kentuckians.⁶ Some of the early twentieth-century multivolume state histories also contained significant sections that contained biographical information on various Kentuckians living at the time.

Kentucky Gazette

The earliest newspaper in Kentucky was *The Kentucky Gazette*, published in Lexington from 1787 to 1848. Karen Green compiled the contents of the newspaper from 1787 through 1820.⁷ The contents of each issue of the paper are abstracted and at the end of both volumes a comprehensive name and subject index provides a very helpful reference for anyone searching through what was published in the newspaper.

Kentucky Ancestors Annual Surname Index

The fourth issue of every volume of *Kentucky Ancestors* (four issues each year) contains a comprehensive alphabetical index that includes every surname mentioned in that volume's issues. By finding a surname that might have relevance for your family-history research, you can then locate the specific page where it appears in an issue of *Kentucky Ancestors*. It might not be the Smith, Sanders, Rushworth, or Higgins that you have in your family tree, but at least you know the issue and page where you can check to see if there is genealogical information that might be of help to you. Page numbers following the surname indicate on which

pages that name appears in the Autumn, Winter, Spring, and Summer issues. Another finding aid that can be very useful for family-history researchers is accessing the "Table of Contents for the full run of *Kentucky Ancestors*" (<http://history.ky.gov/sub.php?pageid=39§ionid=3>). By clicking on the Table of Contents link, a PDF is available that can be keyword searched for any word or phrase that shows up in the entire run of *Kentucky Ancestors* from 1965 up to the present.⁸

Kentucky Ancestors Archives

You can also access several years of *Kentucky Ancestors* online in the digital archives on the Kentucky Historical Society's Web site (<http://history.ky.gov/sub.php?pageid=118?ionid=3>). There are currently four years of *Kentucky Ancestors* back issues available in PDF format that you can access and search. Additional issues will gradually be placed on the Web site.

These various research tools for Kentucky genealogy are just a sampling of the materials available to you when you prepare to do your family history. We will share information on other Kentucky genealogy resources in future issues of *Kentucky Ancestors*. If you are not able to travel to Kentucky and the Center for Kentucky History to do your research, request a particular book or monograph (by author, title, date of publication) through interlibrary loan (ILL) at your local public library.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Don Rightmyer, "Early Kentucky Genealogical Research," *Kentucky Ancestors* 43 (2007): 20-21, 53.
- ² James R. Robertson, *Petitions of the Early Inhabitants of Kentucky (To the General Assembly of Virginia, 1769 to 1792)* (Louisville, 1914; repr., Baltimore, 1998).
- ³ Ibid., 5.
- ⁴ *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky: Soldiers of the War of 1812* (Frankfort, 1891); *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky: Mexican War Veterans* (Frankfort, 1889); *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky: 1861-65* (Frankfort, 1866); *Report of the Adjutant General of the*

State of Kentucky: Confederate Kentucky Volunteers (Frankfort, 1915); *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky: Kentucky Volunteers, War with Spain, 1898-99* (Frankfort, 1908).

- ⁵ Charles Kerr, ed. *History of Kentucky*. vols. 3-5 (Chicago, 1922); *Biographical Cyclopedia of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: Embracing Biographies of Many of the Prominent Men and Families of the State* (Chicago, 1896).
- ⁶ W.H. Perrin, J.H. Battle, and G.C. Kniffin, *Kentucky: A History of the State* (Louisville, 1887). In some volumes, the biographies are grouped by specific county.
- ⁷ Karen M. Green, ed., *The Kentucky Gazette: Genealogical and Historical Abstracts, Vol. I: 1787-1800; Vol II: 1801-1820* (Galveston, Tx., 1983, 1985), I: i-ii.
- ⁸ The published surname index for each volume began in Volume 19 (1983-1984) and continues through the current issue, volume 44 (2008-2009). A separately published surname index was printed for volumes 14-15 (1978-80).

Kentucky Historical Society Library

Monograph Collection of County Histories

-Caldwell through Cumberland-

By Sally Bown

Periodicals manager, Martin F. Schmidt Research Library

Caldwell

Title: *Caldwell County, Kentucky: History & Biographies*
Publisher: Signal Mountain, Tenn.: Mountain Press
Published: 2000(?)
KHS Call: 976.902 C147cald2

Title: *Caldwell County, Kentucky History*
Author: Steger, Samuel W.
Published: 1987
KHS Call: 976.902 C147st

Title: *First History of Caldwell County, Kentucky*
Author: Baker, Clauscine R.
Published: 1936
KHS Call : 976.902 C147b

Title: *Index to Clauscine Baker's History of Caldwell County*
Author: Crabb, Anne P'Pool
Published: 1985(?)
KHS Call: 976.902 C147b Index

Title: *Index to Clauscine Baker's History of Caldwell County*
Author: Davis, Horace N.
Published: 1953
KHS Call: 976.902 C147b Index 1953

Title: *Newspaper Articles on the History of Caldwell County and Princeton, Kentucky*
Author: Fowler, Ila Earle
Published: 1932

KHS Call: 976.902 C147f

Title: *Night Rider Files: Trials and Tribulations of the Historic Civil Uprising as Told in Newspaper Accounts from the 1890s to 1914*
Publisher: Caldwell County, Ky. Historical Society
Published: 2003
KHS Call: 976.9 N687

Title: *Sam Steger's Historical Notebook*
Author: Steger, Samuel W.
Published: 1985
KHS Call: 976.902 C147s

Calloway

Title: *Calloway County, Kentucky*
Publisher: Turner Publishing Company
Published: 2005
KHS Call: 976.902 C163ca5

Title: *Calloway County, Kentucky: History & Biographies*
Publisher: Signal Mountain, Tenn.: Mountain Press
Published: 2000(?)
KHS Call: 976.902 C163ca4

Title: *Calloway County, Kentucky: Pictorial History*
Publisher: Turner Publishing Company
Published: 2002
KHS Call: 976.902 C163ca6

Title: *Calloway County, Ky. Plat Book*
Publisher: Don Simmons
Published: 1987
KHS Call: 976.902 C163si

Title: *Heroes of World War II, Calloway County, Kentucky: Supplement to The Ledger and Times*
Publisher: Murray, Ky.: Ledger and Times
Published: 1946
KHS Call: 976.902 C163h

Title: *Lynn Grove-Harris Grove Family History*
Author: Calloway County Genealogical Society
Published: 2005
KHS Call: 976.902 C163ca3

Title: *Recollections of Calloway County*
Publisher: Murray, Ky.: Quick Print
Published: 1988
KHS Call: 976.902 C163co

Campbell

Title: *Campbell County, Kentucky, 200 Years, 1794-1994*
Publisher: Campbell County Historical Society
Published: 1993
KHS Call: 976.902 C187ca

Title: *Campbell County, Kentucky: History & Genealogy*
Author: unknown
Published: 1986(?)
KHS Call: 976.902 C187s

Title: *Campbell County, Kentucky: History and Biographies*
Publisher: Signal Mountain, Tenn.: Mountain Press
Published: 2002
KHS Call: 976.902 C187ca2

Title: *Campbell County, Kentucky: History and Genealogy*
Author: Hartman, Margaret Strebel
Published: 1981
KHS Call: 976.902 C187ha

Title: *Early Days of Alexandria, Kentucky: Including Some Genealogies of Some of the Early Settlers: [and Other Campbell County, Kentucky Works]*
Author: Cooley, Elizabeth Morrow

Published: 1946
KHS Call: 976.902 C187c

Title: *History of Campbell County, Kentucky: As Read at the Centennial Celebration of 4th of July, 1876*
Author: Jones, Mary Keturah
Published: 1974
KHS Call: 976.902 C187j

Title: *Melbourne, Kentucky [sic] August, 28 1894: Residents of Melbourne, Early 1900s; James Taylor, Mercer Patent 5000 acres*
Author: Hartman, Margaret Strebel
Published: Unknown
KHS Call: 976.902 C187ha3

Title: *Silver Grove, October, 28 1917; James Taylor, Mercer patent 5000 acres; General Hugh Mercer, Ten Mile Station; Hayfield Precinct, 1883*
Author: Hartman, Margaret Strebel
Published: Unknown
KHS Call: 976.902 C187ha2

Title: *The Southgate, Kentucky Area: The Civil War in Northern Kentucky and Cincinnati, April 12, 1861-November 27, 1862; Col. Thomas Laurens Jones, Campbell County, Kentucky, History and Genealogy*
Author: Hartman, Margaret Strebel
Published: 1982
KHS Call: 973.7 H333

Title: *Strolling Along Memory Lane*
Author: Geaslen, Chester F.
Published: 1971?-1974
KHS Call: 976.902 K37ge

Title: *They Came Down Two Rivers to Settle Campbell County, Kentucky*
Author: Hartman, Margaret Strebel
Published: 1991
KHS Call: 976.902 C187h

Title: *Fort Thomas Military Reservation, 1888-1964*
Author: Stevens, Wm. R.
Published: 199-?
KHS Call: 976.902 C187f

Carlisle

Title: *Ballard and Carlisle Counties History, volume I*
Publisher: Ballard-Carlisle Historical-Genealogical Society, Inc.,
Published: 1993
KHS Call: 976.902 B189b

Title: *History and Memories of Carlisle County*
Author: Graves, Ran
Published: 1958
KHS Call: 976.902 C283g

Title: *A History of Carlisle County, Kentucky for the Years, 1820-1900: Celebrating America's Bicentennial, 1776-1976*
Publisher: Unknown
Published: 1976
KHS Call: 976.902 C283

Title: *A History of Railroads in Ballard and Carlisle Counties*
Publisher: Ballard-Carlisle Historical Genealogical Society
Published: 1997
KHS Call: 976.902 B189h

Carroll

Title: *A Bicentennial Look at Carroll County*
Author: Gentry, Mary Ann
Published: 1999
KHS Call: 976.902 C319g2

Title: *Carroll County, Kentucky: History and Biographies*
Publisher: Signal Mountain, Tenn. : Mountain Press
Published: 2000 (?)
KHS Call: 976.902 C319car

Title: *Centennial Anniversary Edition*
Publisher: Carrollton, Ky.: News-Democrat
Published: 1967
KHS Call: 976.902 C319ce

Title: *Historic Carroll County*
Publisher: Carroll County Chamber of Commerce
Published: 197(?)
KHS Call: 976.902 C319m

Title: *A History of Carroll County, Kentucky: Containing Facts Before and After 1754*

Author: Gentry, Mary Ann
Published: 1984
KHS Call: 976.902 C319g

Title: *Woman's Touch in Carroll County / 200 Years to 1987*
Author: Gentry, Mary Ann
Published: 1987
KHS Call: 976.902 C319ge

Title: *1890 to 1990: Memorable Events*
Publisher: MPS Printers
Published: 1990
KHS Call: 976.902 C319gen

Carter

Title: *Carter County: A Pictorial History*
Author: Wolfford, George
Published: 1985
KHS Call: 976.902 C323wo

Title: *Carter County History, 1838-1976*
Publisher: Grayson, KY
Published: 1976
KHS Call: 976.902 C323c

Title: *Days of Anger, Days of Tears: The History of the Rowan County War*
Author: Brown, Fred
Published: 2007
KHS Call: 976.902 R877b

Title: *Eastern Kentucky Railway*
Author: Baldridge, Terry L.
Published: 2007
KHS Call: 385.09769 B178

Title: *The Heritage of Carter County, Kentucky, 1992*
Publisher: *Carter County Historical and Genealogical Society*
Published: 1992
KHS Call: 976.902 C323h

Title: *No More Muffled Hoofbeats*
Author: Rizk, Estelle Smith
Published: 1960
KHS Call: 976.902 C323

Casey

Title: *Casey County, Kentucky, 1806-1977: A Folk History, Including Communities and Cemeteries*
Publisher: Bicentennial Heritage Corporation
Published: 1977
KHS Call: 976.902 C338t

Title: *Casey County, Kentucky 1806-1983: A Folk History Including Communities and Cemeteries*
Publisher: Bicentennial Heritage Corp.
Published: 1983
KHS Call: 976.902 C338t 1984

Title: *Casey County, Kentucky, 1806: Settlement and Early Development (Tax, Land, Slave Records, Acts of Kentucky General Assembly)*
Publisher: Bicentennial Heritage Corp.
Published: 1983
KHS Call: 976.902 C338th

Title: *Casey County, Kentucky, First Court Records, 1807-1817*
Publisher: Bicentennial Heritage Corp.
Published: 1988
KHS Cal : 976.902 C338tho

Title: *Forkland Heritage: Its People Past and Present, 1793-1988*
Publisher: Forkland Community History Committee
Published: 1988
KHS Call: 976.902 B792fo

Title: *Forkland Heritage: Its People Past and Present, 1793-1996*
Author: Forkland Community History Committee
Published: 1996
KHS Call: 976.902 B792fo2

Title: *Heartstrings in the Sands of Time: A Legendary, Historically Oriented Review of Patsy Riffe Ridge, About 1840-1988*
Author: Lee, Beatrice
Published: 198-?
KHS Call: 976.902 C338L

Title: *The Men, Women, Events, Institutions & Lore of Casey County, Kentucky*
Author: Watkins, Willie Moss

Published: 1967
KHS Call: 976.902 C338w 1967

Title: *People of Early Casey County, Kentucky; Deed Index and Will Index of Casey County, 1806-1850; Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Soldiers, 1810 Casey County census; Coleman, Durham, and Hatter 1806-1910 Genealogy; and Selected Other Family Histories*
Author: Cornett, Faye Bastin Paevey
Published: 1992
KHS Call: 976.902 C338c

Title: *A Progress Report, 1793-1974: Bicentennial Celebration, Liberty, Kentucky, Casey County: August 24-September 1, 1974*
Publisher: Unknown
Published: 1974
KHS Call: 976.902 C338p

Christian

Title: *The Caring Times, They Must Still Be There: Girlhood Memories*
Author: Wallace, Lucile Van Cleve
Published: 1980 (?)
KHS Call: 929 V222w

Title: *Christian County*
Author: Gilkey, Chris
Published: 2008
KHS Call: 976.902 C555giL

Title: *Christian County, Ky. Newspaper Abstracts: Volume A (The Hopkinsville Kentuckian)*
Author: Sellers, Betty
Published: 1997
KHS Call: 976.902 C555ta v.15A

Title: *Counties of Christian and Trigg, Kentucky: Historical and Biographical*
Author: Perrin, William Henry
Published: 1959
KHS Call: 976.902 C555p 1959

Title: *Counties of Christian and Trigg, Kentucky: Historical and Biographical*
Author: Perrin, William Henry
Published: 1959
KHS Call: 976.902 C555p 1959a

Title: *County of Christian, Kentucky: Historical and Biographical*

Author: Perrin, William Henry

Published: 1973

KHS Call: 976.902 C555co 1973

Title: *County of Christian, Kentucky: Historical and Biographical*

Author: Perrin, William Henry

Published: 1979

KHS Call: 976.902 C555co

Title: *Family Histories: Christian County, Kentucky, 1797-1986*

Author: Christian County Genealogical Society, Inc.

Published: 1986

KHS Call: 976.902 C555f

Title: *Family History Book, Christian County, Kentucky*

Author: Bostick, Lon Arnel

Published: 1991

KHS Call: 976.902 C555bo

Title: *Firefighting in Hopkinsville*

Author: Gilkey, Chris

Published: 2008

KHS Call: 363.37 G474

Title: *A History of Christian County, Kentucky, From Oxcart to Airplane, by Charles Mayfield Meacham with Biographies of the Makers of History for 150 Years in Christian County*

Author: Meacham, Charles Mayfield

Published: 1930

KHS Call: 976.902 C555m

Title: *Hopkinsville*

Author: Gilkey, Chris

Published: 2007

KHS Call: 976.902 C555gi

Title: *Hopkinsville*

Author: Turner, William T.

Published: 2006

KHS Call: 976.902 C555tu

Title: *Quality Hill*

Author: Todd, Sarah Dalton

Published: 198-?

KHS Call: 92 T634

Clark

Title: *Civil War Days in Clark County*

Author: Owen, Kathryn

Published: 1963

KHS Call: 976.902 C592owe1

Title: *Clark County Chronicles: [Scrap Book]*

Author: Clark County Historical Society

Published: 1982, c. 1922

KHS Call: 976.905 C592cLark 1922-1926

Title: *Clark County, Kentucky: A History*

Author: Clark, Thomas Dionysius

Published: 1995

KHS Call: 976.902 C592cLar

Title: *Early Clark County, Kentucky: A History, 1674-1824*

Author: Jillson, Willard Rouse

Published: 1966

KHS Call: 976.902 C592j

Title: *History of Clark County, Kentucky*

Author: Bedford, A. Goff

Published: 1958

KHS Call: 976.902 C592b 1958

Title: *Land of Our Fathers*

Author: Bedford, A. Goff

Published: 1958

KHS Call: 976.902 C592b 1958 v.1

Title: *Land of Our Fathers: A History of Clark County, Kentucky*

Author: Bedford, A. Goff

Published: 1977

KHS Call: 976.902 C592b

Title: *Old Homes and Landmarks of Clark County, Kentucky*

Author: Owen, Kathryn

Published: 1967

KHS Call: 976.902 C592o

Clay

Title: *Clay County Family Roots and Beyond*

Author: Welch, James Edward

Published: 2005?

KHS Call: 976.902 C619weL8

Title: *Clay County, Kentucky: History and Families*
Author: Clay County Genealogical and Historical Society
Published: 1994
KHS Call: 976.902 C619cla1

Title: *History of Clay County, Kentucky, 1767-1976*
Editors: Mr. and Mrs. Kelly Morgan
Published: 1978?
KHS Call: 976.902 C619mor

Title: *The Last Mold of Clay*
Author: Howard, Israel J.
Published: 1998
KHS Call: 976.902 C619ho2

Title: *Pioneers of Eastern Kentucky, Their Feuds and Settlements*
Author: Caudill, Bernice Calmes
Published: 1969
KHS Call: 976.902 P462c

Clinton

Title: *Clinton County, Kentucky: A Pictorial History*
Author: Clinton County Historical Society
Published: 1992
KHS Call: 976.902 C641cL

Title: *Early Times in Clinton County*
Author: Ferguson, Jack
Published: 2004
KHS Call: 976.902 C641f, 2004

Title: *Early Times in Clinton County*
Author: Ferguson, Jack
Published: 1986
KHS Call: 976.902 C641f

Title: *A Military History of Clinton County, Kentucky: A Tribute to Those Who Served, 1775-2000*
Author: Clinton County Historical Society
Published: 2001
KHS Call: 976.902 C641m

Title: *Souvenir Program: Homecoming and Centennial, Clinton County, Albany, Kentucky, August 26th to 29th, 1935*
Author: Disabled American Veterans of the World War. Albany Chapter No. 10 (Ky.)

Published: c.1935. Publication date unknown
KHS Call: 976.902 C641so

Title: *Things I Remember about Clinton County*
Author: Nunn, Ella Andrew
Published: 1982
KHS Call: 976.902 C641n

Crittenden

Title: *Crittenden County, Kentucky*
Author: Crittenden County Genealogical Society and Crittenden County Historical Society
Published: 1991
KHS Call: 976.902 C935cri3

Title: *Crittenden County, Kentucky: History and Biographies*
Author: Collins, Lewis
Published: 2002
KHS Call: 976.902 C935cri2

Title: *Forgotten Passages: Crittenden County History and Genealogy*
Author: Underdown, Brenda Travis
Published: 2007
KHS Call: 976.902 C935u

Title: *Crittenden Co., Ky., Newspaper Abstracts*
Author: Jerome, Brenda Joyce
Published: 1991
KHS Call: 976.902 C935jer1

Title: *Marion, Kentucky-- The First 75 Years*
Author: Wheeler, Robert M.
Published: 1971
KHS Call: 976.902 C935w

Title: *A Pictorial History of Crittenden County, Kentucky*
Publisher: Turner Publishing Co.
Published: 2001
KHS Call: 976.902 C935pi

Cumberland

Title: *Cumberland County, Kentucky: History & Biographies*
Author: Perrin, William Henry
Published: 2002
KHS Call: 976.902 C969cum2

Title: *Cumberland County, Kentucky Yesterday and Today*

Author: Wooten, Ruth

Published: 1992

KHS Call: 976.902 C969cu

Title: *History of Cumberland County*

Author: Wells, Joseph William

Published: 1968

KHS Call: 976.902 C969w 1968

Title: *Local Historical Research / by a class in local historical research: under the direction of Lawrence C. Davenport*

Editor: Spitzke, Edgar, Jr.

Published: 1966

KHS Call: 929.1 L811

Title: *Memoirs*

Author: Miller, Jane Ewing,

Published: 1980?

KHS Call: 92 M6483

Title: *War Album of Cumberland County, Kentucky: Men and Women Serving the Nation in World War II*

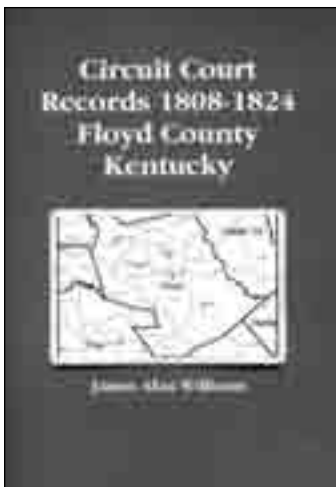
Compiled by: Cumberland County News

Published: 1945

KHS Call: 976.902 C969wa

BOOK NOTES

Editor's Note: The books mentioned in "Book Notes" are available in the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History.



Circuit Court Records, 1808-1824: Floyd County, Kentucky. By James A. Williams. (2009. Pp. 621. Paper. Book orders may be directed to: James Alan Williams, 41 Williams Fork, Banner, KY 41603, or order on-line at: www.lulu.com/jawill. Email: jawill@mikrotec.com)

The majority of the court records contained in *Circuit Court Records, 1808-1824: Floyd County, Kentucky*, are abstracted, but there is a comprehensive surname index at the end of the book for easy searching. There are also a large number of court cases which include extensive additional information on the specific cases and information about the individuals mentioned.

This book is the seventeenth volume compiled by author James Williams, a former magistrate and justice of the peace in Floyd County, Kentucky. His ten previous volumes on Floyd County cover the county records from 1821 to 1901. He has also compiled six volumes (since 2006) on county court records for Morgan, Lawrence, Perry, and Pike counties in Kentucky.



August County, Virginia: Earliest Will Index, 1745-Post 1900. By Elizabeth Jane Sherman, CG. (2008. Pp. 332. Paper. To order, contact Janie Sherman,

CG, 701 Donaghe Street, Staunton, VA 24401-2838; (540) 885-1357.)

The author of this book, Elizabeth Jane Sherman, CG, notes "prior to the Revolutionary War, Augusta County was huge!" The courthouse has not experienced a fire due to war or accident during its existence, and documents preserved there cover areas that today are the states of West Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio. This will index for the Augusta County, Virginia, courthouse contains 19,679 surname entries from 1745 up into the early years of the twentieth century. The alphabetically arranged index includes the year of the document entry, surname and first name, type of document, and a citation to the book and page where the document can be found. The author notes that the Will Index contains the normal estate items that would be expected such as wills, codicils, property inventories, and appraisals, but also a variety of random documents such as emancipation of slaves, guardianships, indentures, marriage and divorce agreements, just to mention a few.

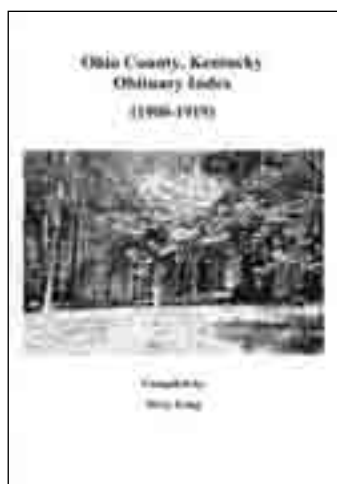
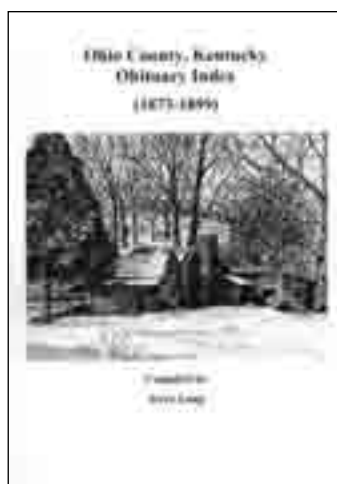


Real or Fake: Studies in Authentication. By Joe Nickell. (2009. Pp. 239. \$35.00. Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky. To purchase, order from The University Press of Kentucky, 663 S. Limestone St., Lexington, Ky., or online at www.kentuckypress.com.)

Joe Nickell has already established a reputation for historical “detective work” with his earlier publication of such books as *Detecting Forgery: Forensic Investigation of Documents* (1996); *Camera Clues: A Handbook for Photographic Investigation* (1994); and *Unsolved History: Investigating Mysteries of the Past* (2005). This new book, *Real or Fake*, will be of special interest to family historians.

In *Real or Fake*, author Joe Nickell covers three basic groups of historic items that might be of particular interest to genealogists and family historians: documents, photographs, and other material artifacts. He discusses three or four case studies in each group and explains how he was able to evaluate and determine whether

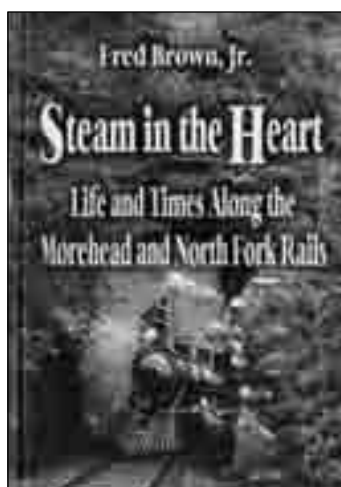
each document or object was genuine or a fake/reproduction. This book will allow researchers who have such items to go about making an analysis for themselves or at least to become aware of the kind of expert examination and verification that is possible with experts.



Ohio County, Kentucky, Obituary Index. Vol. 1: 1873-1899 -- \$32.00; Vol. 2: 1900-1919 -- \$36.00; Vol. 3: 1920-1980 -- \$42.00. Vol. 1-3 -- \$99.00. By Jerry Long. (2009. Pp. 343.

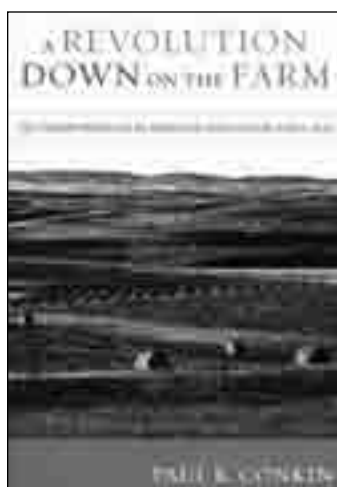
Paper. Postage: \$4.00 for one book, add \$2.00 for each additional book. To order, contact Jerry Long, 2906 Redford Drive, Owensboro, KY 42303; phone (270) 684-6299; email j-long@prodigy.net)

Author Jerry Long has compiled three volumes that contain the obituaries and death notices found in Ohio County, Kentucky, newspapers from 1873 to 1980. The 1873-1899 and 1900-1919 volumes contain abstracts of vital data plus additional information from the newspapers on the individual or other family members. The third volume, 1920-1980, only indexes the obituaries printed with full name, age, name of newspaper, and the date the obituary appeared. Vol. 2 (1873-1899) also contains a section listing all of the Civil War veterans from Ohio County that were listed in the local newspapers, a section listing articles on Civil War events in Ohio County, and another section that details Ohio County veterans of various wars. The volumes are alphabetically arranged by surname, first name, and middle initial for easy reference. A cross index for females, including maiden names and any previous married names, is included at the end of the volume.



Steam in the Heart: Life and Times Along the Morehead and North Fork Rails. (2009. Pp. 223. \$22.50. Paper. To order, contact Wind Publications, 600 Overbrook Drive, Nicholasville, KY 40356.)

The railroads in Kentucky played an important part in the history of the state through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This book examines the history of the Morehead and North Fork Railroad, as well as the regional history of the area of Kentucky in which the short railroad line ran. The book is illustrated with several historical photographs of the trains used on this short railroad and several historical landmarks along the path of the railroad.

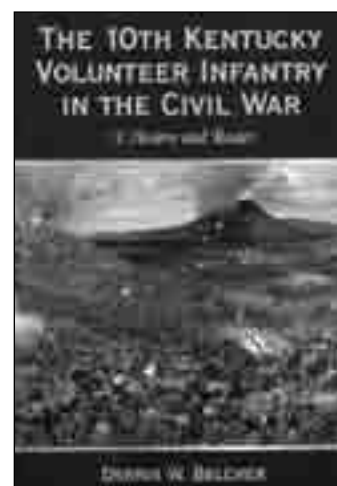


A Revolution Down on the Farm: The Transformation of American Agriculture Since 1929. By Paul K. Conkin. (2009. Pp. 223. \$22.50. Paper. To purchase, order from The University Press of Kentucky, 663 S. Limestone St., Lexington, Ky., or online at www.kentuckypress.com.)

Many of the family histories for those who lived in Kentucky over the last two hundred years were heavily influenced by life on the farm. Many Kentucky families continue to farm the land today, while a large number of Kentuckians no longer have a direct tie to agriculture other than consuming the variety of products that are grown and raised.

Historian Paul K. Conkin provides an interesting examination of the transformation that has occurred in American agriculture over the last eighty years. Three chapters will be of special interest to Kentucky family historians: "American Agriculture Before 1930," "The Traditional Family Farm," and

"World War II and Its Aftermath: A Family Report." The remainder of the book fleshes out the story of where American agriculture has come from in nearly a century and what the results have been for those who worked the land and those who benefitted from their labors.



The 10th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War: A History and Roster. By Dennis W. Belcher. (2009. Pp. 225. \$45.00, paper. To order, contact: McFarland & Co., Box 611, Jefferson, NC 28640 or www.mcfarlandpub.com)

Author Dennis Belcher has written an excellent history of the Tenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry and its service during the Civil War. Raised largely with men from Marion, Washington, Jefferson, Hardin and Nelson counties, the regiment also included men from an additional twenty-two Kentucky counties. The history of the Tenth Kentucky Infantry wartime service included recruitment, muster, and training

in Kentucky during 1862, and battle during the Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, and Atlanta campaigns.

The author provides a very useful and worthwhile addition to Kentucky's family histories and Civil War heritage with an epilogue detailing the postwar experiences of the unit's senior leadership. Several detailed appendices provide unit rosters from the Adjutant General's Report for the Civil War and the regimental record book; cemetery information for a large number of the men who became battle casualties; and over twenty wartime letters written by members of the Tenth Kentucky. The book is thoroughly documented and indexed to assist further research on specific soldiers, events, or locations during the regiment's wartime service.

Surname Index Vol. 44

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Kentucky Ancestors is the quarterly Kentucky family-history and genealogy publication of the Kentucky Historical Society. Review of past issues will give authors an idea of the kinds of materials that would be of interest. Submission of material providing primary source genealogical material is always of interest as well as family-history articles detailing the experiences of people moving from other states into Kentucky and those who left Kentucky and moved on to the West or other parts of the country.

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Two unidentified soldiers standing next to a *Le Pere* biplane, ca. 1918.



An unidentified man leads a horse by the bridle, ca. 1916, possibly during the Punitive Expedition into Mexico.



Mrs. Kackley in center, with three children and an unidentified woman, ca. 1880s, in Maysville, Ky.



Photograph of William Goebel, ca. 1899, seated in a horse drawn buggy and surrounded by unidentified men and a boy.